# The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### *To a Lady who said "I might die of a Broken Heart."*

My swelling heart can warmly feel,
And every heaven-born passion prove,
But, Oh! believe the tale I tell,
It ne'er will break itself for Love.
Oh! no—Oh! no,
It is not so,
My heart will never burst for Love.

My Anna's form, my Anna's mind,
Can every spring of feeling move,
But should the maid e'er prove unkind,
My heart would never break for Love.
Oh! no—Oh! no,
It is not so,
It ne'er would break itself for Love.

A maiden once I fondly loved,
And in her fealty held belief,
But when her falsehood I had proved,
My proud heart scorned to sink in grief;
Oh! no—oh! no,
It is not so,
My heart shall never sink in grief.

I look around on every side,
Where death still drives his cruel furrow,
And while my dearest friends have died
I feel my heart may swell with sorrow;
But, no! oh! no,
It is not so,
It may not, cannot burst in sorrow.

When fortune frowns and friends have flown
Like flowers before the autumnal gale,
My heart shall breathe nor sigh, nor groan,
But down the adverse stream I'll sail;
Yet no! oh! no,
No breeze shall blow,
To bear upon its wings my wail.

I cannot weep, I cannot sigh,
Nor counterfeit the mourner's part;
The tear drop never dims my eye,
Tho' sorrow swells my bursting heart.
Believe me, while
My cheek shall smile,
Some sorrow swells my bursting heart.

R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## SONG.

*Dedicated to the* RED MEN *of Pennsylvania,*

BY BROTHER NIGHTINGALE.

*Red Brothers* all! though far away
The *Nightingale* has flown,
That used to pour his pensive lay
*For you, for you alone*;
Still, when the *Council fire* is lit,
And all is social glee,
As ye in *mystic circle* sit,
OH, STILL REMEMBER ME!

Twice, twice twelve moons have shed their light,
The *forest* gloom to cheer,
Since, wandering in misfortune's night,
Your voice has met my ear;
But, like a *Brother*, still I'll bear
Whatever pain there be,
Assured, that wheresoe'er ye are,
YE'LL STILL REMEMBER ME!

Let fools our mystic ties contemn,
Let senseless foes deride,
The *Red Man* still can laugh at them,
And scorn their paltry pride;
Perhaps, by coward envy vile,
My song may jeered be,
But at the jeerer I can smile,
WHILE YE REMEMBER ME.

The *forest's* wide—and brothers all,
Life's path is dark and rude;
The *snows* of age unheeded fall,
Youth's *flowers* are quickly strewed;
So let them fall—the flowers decay,
The earth a desert be,
Still, o'er the waste I'll happy stray,
IF YE REMEMBER ME.

And when the *arrow* swift has sped,
The eye of life is dim,—
When death the mandate stern has read—
The cup flows o'er the brim;
Then as the *Council Fire* above
Is burning bright for me,
Oh, by the ties of Friendship prove
YE STILL REMEMBER ME!

BOSTON BARD.

*New-York,* 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## ECONOMY.

There is a medium between prodigality on the one hand, and avarice on the other, generally recognised under the title of economy, which has engaged the attention of individuals and nations, from the first dawn of civilization. It is a medium in some respects not easily obtained; all being more liable to pass her unnoticed, and glide into one of those dangerous extremes, which constantly attend her. With her right hand she gently leads wealth—her only offspring; and with the left, gracefully reclining on her breast, she indicates that mental serenity which dwells within.—Her gait is majestic—and her countenance beams with intelligence; in fine, in her seems to be concentrated all those principles which are calculated to immortalize a king, or felicitate a nation. At her approach poverty flies aloof, within her temples neatness and plenty are always present. But into what deplorable situations, will a deviation from her regulations plunge the unhappy subject—being seized by prodigality he will seemingly enjoy himself, but it will be only to heighten his fall into the abyss of misery—or, attracted by avarice, he will be doomed to drag out a miserable existence; denied the comforts and conveniencies of society. In the eyes of a wise man, the miser appears truly despicable; who can view with secret delight, the increasing pile, ignorant of its intrinsic value, and at the privation of every human comfort. On the other hand, the prodigal, mindful of naught, save present enjoyments, spends his all, and sinks into the arms of pale-faced poverty; or, unable to bear the reverse of fortune, corroding cares hovering o'er him, destroys his mental peace —and dissolution hastily approaches. Not so with him, who chooses that just medium, for with prudence are his affairs conducted, and he readily perceives, "her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." GORGIUS.

### *Consolations under Affliction.*

Most readers are acquainted with the journal of the intrepid traveller, Mungo Park, in the interior of Africa, and whose fate has never been satisfactorily ascertained. The following very judicious extract, however, from its beauty, and coming from a man nearly borne down under the heaviest trials we can well conceive of, will not only be interesting to those who have never seen it, but afford some pleasing sensations even to those who have more than once perused it.—Mr. Park had just been robbed by a banditti of almost every thing he possessed, with scarcely any article of clothing left to protect him from the burning suns and drenching rains to which he was exposed, friendless and alone, when the following reflections resulted from his intense sufferings:

"After they were gone I sat for some time looking around me with amazement and terror. Which ever way I turned, nothing appeared but danger and difficulty. I saw myself in the midst of a vast wilderness, in the depth of the rainy season—naked and alone—surrounded by savage animals, and men still more savage. I was five hundred miles from the nearest European settlement. All these circumstances crowded at once on my recollection, and I confess that my spirits began to fail me.—I considered my fate as certain, and that I had no alternative, but to lie down and perish. The influence of religion, however, aided and supported me. I reflected that no human prudence or foresight could possibly have averted my present sufferings. I was, indeed, a stranger in a strange land, yet I was still under the protecting eye of that Providence who has condescended to call himself the stranger's friend. At this moment, painful as my reflections were, the extraordinary beauty of a small moss, in fructification, irresistibly caught my eye. I mention this to show from what trifling circumstances the mind will sometimes derive consolation; for though the whole plant was not larger than the top of one of my fingers, I could not contemplate the delicate confirmation of its roots, leaves, and capsula, without admiration. Can that Being, thought I, who planted, watered and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing which appears of so small importance, look with unconcern upon the situation and sufferings of creatures formed after his own image!—Surely not! Reflections like these would not allow me to despair. —I started up, and disregarding both hunger and fatigue, travelled forwards, assured that relief was at hand; and I was not disappointed."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## SABBATH MEDITATIONS.

"Great God of Heav'n, it cannot be
That good and *evil* flow from thee."

The Lord is essential love, and essential wisdom—unbounded in goodness—universal in benevolence—the author of all created existence.—As he is the source of all good, evil cannot possibly exist in, or proceed from him. The sun cannot emit darkness, nor can corrupt water flow from a pure fountain. Evil is the perversion of good, and it originates with man, when he converts the holy principles of the Lord into unholiness, & "changes the truth of God into a lie." Every influent principle, whether it be natural or spiritual, is received pure, or in a perverted state, according to the quality of the recipient subject. The heat and light of the sun, flowing into certain vegetable forms, produce beautiful flowers, and grateful odours; whilst the same influx into forms of an opposite character, give rise to deformity and noxious vapours. The same light, that is so resplendently reflected by a diamond, is absorbed and rendered pale, when received by minerals of loose and open contextures.

Man, in a state of separation from God, is altogether evil. The corruptions of his heart, and the errors of his understanding, become deeply rooted in his soul, and usurp absolute sway over every action of his life. The principles of good flowing into a receptacle so corrupt, soon become converted into evil. But when information is desired, truth commences a purifying operation, that terminates only with the total expulsion of all evil.—In the early dawn of this state, man is apt to attribute wrath, anger, and vengeance to the Deity, when, in fact, they exist only in himself. Whatever, therefore, may be the limited views, and partial sympathies of man—"The Lord is good to all and His tender mercies are over all His works."

AMETHYST.

### *The characters of some our Modern Poets.*

BY AN INSANE GIRL.

Byron is the poet of might and desolation. He loves to view nature in her haughtiest aspect, her darkly blazing volcanoes, impetuous cataracts, and sky canopied mountains. He walks unhurt "amid the war of elements," fearlessly looking down upon their maddening combats, he wields the thunderbolt and commands the storm.

Scott, loves the echo of the bugle-horn, and the joyous exhilarating hurry of the chase. To him the sweet breeze of morning, the sparkling stream, and heath-covered hill are dearest.

Moore, revels in the warmth and splendour of noon-day. His frank and glowing spirit delights to bask in genial sun-beams; to inhale the voluptuous sigh of Summer zephyrs, and the balmy breath of blooming roses.

Most dear to Campbell, is the gentle majesty of autumnal evenings, when the tears of Heaven embalm the expiring flowrets, when the last sigh of departing summer, yet lingers on the air, and the pale stars look silently on the quiet melancholy of the scene below.

But thou, *Southey*, bard of sparkling fiction and mysterious beauty, what words can describe thee. Thou, who enjoyest life in every element, wield unrivalled thy wand of all-subduing magic—Pursue thy flight through the ceruleau regions, couch thyself on the passing clouds, and robe thyself in the many coloured rainbow—dwell in the palaces of living flame, or wander in the coral hall thou hast raised in ocean's bosom, all are familiar to thee, for thou commandest all.

### *Scene at the Reading of a Will.*

As the tanner's widow waxed sickly and infirm, she became an enticing object for Mrs. Doldrum, an inhabitant of Leighton Buzzard, one of those human screech-owls who prowl about the abodes of misery and death, croaking out dismal tidings, and hovering over corpses. She seemed only happy when surrounded by wretchedness, and her undertakerlike mind appeared to live upon death. When she could not treat herself with a dissolution, she would look about her for a broken leg, a bankruptcy, a family where there was a dishonoured daughter, a runaway son, or any calamity she could by good fortune discover.—"O my dear friend," she exclaimed to Mrs. Pitman, a short time before her death, "I am so delighted to see you, (here a groan)—you know my regard for you, (another groan) —seeing your bed-room shutters closed, I took it for granted it was all over with you, so I came in just to close your eyes and lay out your body. Delighted to find you alive, (groan the third)—let us be of good cheer, perhaps you may yet linger out a week longer, though it would be a great release if it would please God to take you, (groan the fourth)—And yet I fear you are sadly prepared for the next world. (Groan the fifth and longest.) You know my regard for you. The Lord be good unto us! Hark! is that the death watch? I certainly heard a ticking."

This consolatory personage was all alive the moment she heard of Mrs. Pitman's death, which occurred shortly after; and she was obviously in her proper element when superintending the closing of window-shutters, and all the minute arrangements usually adopted upon such mournful occasions. At her own particular request, she was indulged with the privilege of sitting up with the body the first night, and would not even resign her station on the second, which was the time appointed for the reading of the will. Frank Millington had been sent for express to attend this melancholy ceremony; Mr. Swipes and Mr. Currie were of course present in deep mourning, with visages to match, and each with a white pocket-handkerchief to hide the tears which he feared he would be unable to shed. Mr. Drawl, the attorney, held the portentous document in his hand, bristling with seals; and two or three friends were requested to attend as witnesses. The slow and precise man of law, who shared none of his auditors impatience, was five minutes in picking the locks of the seals, as many more in arranging his spectacles, and, having deliberately blown his nose, through which he always talked, (as if to clear the way), he at length began his lecture. As the will, at the old lady's particular request, had been made as short and simple as possible, he had succeeded in squeezing it into six large skins of parchment, which we shall take the liberty of crushing into as many lines. After a few unimportant legacies to servants and others, it is stated that the whole residue of her property, personal and real, consisting of ——— here a formidable schedule of houses, farms, messuages, tenements, buildings, appurtenances, stocks, bonds, monies, and possessions, occupying twenty minutes in the recital, was bequeathed to her dear cousins Samuel Swipes of the Pond-street Brewery, and Christopher Currie of the Market-place, Saddler.

Here Mr. Drawl laid down his parchment, drew his breath, blew his nose, and began to wipe his spectacles, in which space of time Mr. Swipes was delivered of a palpable and incontestable snivel, in the getting up whereof he was mainly assisted by a previous cold; and endeavouring to enact a sob, which however sounded more like gargling his throat, he ejaculated—"Generous creature! worthy woman! kind soul!"

Mr. Currie, who thought it safer to be silently overcome by his feelings, buried his face in his handkerchief, whence he finally emerged with indisputably red and watery eyes, though it is upon record, that he had been noticed that morning grubbing about the onion-bed in his own garden, and had been seen to stoop down and pick something up. They were both with an ill-concealed triumph beginning to express to Frank their regret that he had not been named, and to inform him that they could dispense with his farther attendance, when Mr. Drawl with his calm nasal twang cried out, "Pray, gentlemen, keep your seats, I have not done yet;" and resuming the parchment and his posture, thus proceeded —"Let me see, where was I? Ay, Samuel Swipes, of Pond-street Brewery, and Christopher Currie of the Market-place, Saddler," and then raising his voice, to adapt it to the large German text words that came next, he sang out—"IN TRUST, for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of my dear nephew, Frank Millington, when he shall have attained the age of 25 years, by which time I hope he will have so far reformed his evil habits as that he may safely be intrusted with the large fortune which I hereby bequeath to him."

"What's all this?" exclaimed Mr Swipes, "You don't mean that we're humbugged? In trust? how does that appear? where is it?" Mr. Drawl depositing his spectacles, looking up at the ceiling, and scratching the under part of his chin, pointed to the two fatal words, which towered conspicuously above the multitude of their companions, and the brewer's nether jaw gradually fell down till it crumbled and crushed the frill of his shirt. Mr Currie, with a pale face and goggle eyes, stood staring at his co-trustee, not exactly understanding what it all meant, though he saw by his countenance that there was some sudden extinction of their hopes. As the will was dated several years back, Frank only wanted three weeks of the stipulated period of possession, and as he hastily revolved in his mind all the annoyances he had occasioned his aunt, and the kind generosity with which she had treated him, his eyes remained fixed upon the carpet, and the tears fell fast upon the back of his crossed hands.

### OBSERVATIONS ON NAMES.

Mr. Brady, in his "Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the names of Persons," thinks that surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and are posterior to armorial bearing; as also to Christian names. Yet some forms of personal appellation must have preceded even the introduction of Christian; though such names were probably not hereditary. Mr. B appears surprised to find so many colours as White, Black, Brown, Green, and not one Red; but, probably, this name has been expanded into Reid and Read.

The oldest and most natural names seem to be those that are derived from complexion or stature; as Brown, White, Green, Long, Short, Little, Golightly, Heavysides, and others. Many are taken from trades and employments; as Carpenter, Mason, Smith, Wright, Taylor, Gardiner, Cook, Steward, Walker, Trotter and Rider. Others are patronymics; as Richardson, Robertson, Robinson, Harrison, Atkinson, Johnson, Wilson, Ronaldson, Thomson, Dickson, and Jackson, Fitzroy, and a legion of Scottish Mac's, Irish O's, and Dutch Van's. A fourth class come from the place of birth, as Wilton, Bolingbrooke, Eaton, Leeds, Cumberland, Thorpe, East, West, North, South. A fifth class are names of offices or dignities; as King, Lord, Noble, Knight, Sheriff, Clark; a sixth class are names of animals, vegetables, or utensils; as Swan, Crow, Dove, Herring, Bacon, Bullock, Ash, Rose, Bloom, Patten, Buckle, Hall, Chambers, Kitchen; and a seventh may embrace a variety of Crookshanks, Sheepshanks, Shufflebottoms, Higginbottoms, Winterbottoms, and others of like unstable foundations.

We have a Mr. Light, whose weight is only one stone less than that of the memorable Lambert; and two ladies named Smallman and Littleboy are not far behind him in lustiness. Mrs. Blackmore is one of the fairest women in the world, Mrs. Prate, as is well known, has been always deaf and dumb; Mrs. Fury is remarkable for her quiet disposition; Mr. Wiseman, is without exception the greatest fool in the neighbourhood in which he resides; Mr Lightfoot has lost one of his legs, and got the gout in the other, and poor Miss Ogle was born blind.

### *The following are extracts from the Ancient Laws of Connecticut.*

'The Sabbath shall begin on Saturday at sunset.

'No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

'No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

'No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted and a member in full communion with one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

'No one shall buy or sell land without permission of the Selectmen.

'No Gospel Minister shall join people in marriage; the Magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

'When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

'No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second, and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10. A woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband Married persons must *live together* or be imprisoned. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The Darby Association for discouraging the unnecessary use of ardent Spirits, being convened for the purpose of considering what steps they can pursue to promote the object they have in view, believe that a call on their fellow-citizens, and more especially the Farmers, at this season of the year, may have a beneficial effect, and draw the attention of some to this important subject.

The season is now approaching, fellow-citizens, when, apparently, we may receive from the hands of a Bountiful Giver a rich reward for our toil; but can it be said that we are rendering unto Him the gratitude and praise that is due, if in gathering the blessings of His munificent hand, we indulge ourselves in the free use of those intoxicating Liquors which inflame the passions, which enervate the mind, and draw it from its Creator; which deprives man of his reason, and sinks him below the brute creation; and, in short, is the source from which flow most of the evils that degrade and afflict the human race.

The practice of handing out ardent Spirits in the time of harvest has long been sanctioned by custom, and probably by many without ever taking a serious thought of its contaminating effects on the morals and health of the labourers, and thus many who might otherwise have escaped this dreadful scourge, by becoming habituated to the use of ardent Spirits at this season of the year, have acquired an inclination for it, from which they have seldom become liberated during their lives, and frequently prematurely sink into the grave. Let every Farmer, therefore, before he procures ardent Spirits to use in his harvest field, reflect seriously on the importance of making a stand against the use of this prolific source of intemperance—let him duly consider, whether by withholding the intoxicating cup he may not save a fellow being from the horrible pit, and be the happy instrument of advancing the cause of Virtue and Morality, and largely contributing to the comfort and happiness of his fellow creatures. Nor is this all the consolation to be derived from denying himself and fellow labourers the stimulating draught. Many have long tried the experiment, and find more labour can be performed, more satisfaction enjoyed, the rational faculties kept in their proper functions, the health of the body better preserved, and the blessings of Providence gathered without those distressing and disagreeable occurrences which often happen in consequence of the use of ardent Spirits. Let our brother Farmers, then, resolve to unite their efforts in arresting the insidious marches of this Hydra-headed monster, STRONG DRINK. Let them only try the experiment for themselves, of gathering their approaching harvests without it, and we fully believe they will realize a satisfaction which they never experienced while in the practice of using ardent Spirits as an article of drink.

But it is not the Farmers only, but the citizens at general, we wish to engage in this interesting subject—and can it be said, that legislative bodies, the guardians of the public welfare, are discharging the trust reposed in them, while they view with indifference the ravages of this evil, which is acknowledged to be "the crying sin of the nation"—can they behold it thus preying on the vitals of the community, destroying the talents of many who might otherwise shine as bright ornaments in society, and sinking thousands annually into an untimely grave, without exerting their constituted powers to prevent the evil and cut off, in some measure, the sources from whence these complicated miseries flow

In doing this, their attention must necessarily be turned to the distiller, and lay on him such imposts as might, in a short time, induce him to relinquish the practice, and also enforce such salutary restrictions on the retailers of ardent Spirits as to render it an object of less profit, and make it penal to sell to a person who was known to use it to the injury of himself, his family or his estate.

If, when the Lord's Judgments are in the land, the inhabitants shall learn righteousness, may we not draw lessons of instruction from the aspect of things. The serious and reflecting mind must certainly have discovered that in some sections of our country in latter seasons the staff of life has been cut off, literally speaking, "the stay of bread and the stay of water," and will it be reasonable to expect that while a great portion of that which is given to support life, is converted into an article that destroys both soul and body, and otherwise spreads misery and wretchedness among thousands of the human race, that the bounties of Heaven will still continue to be poured out upon us; or that we shall, as a nation, escape the "chastising rod." Or as it is righteousness that exalteth a nation, so we may reasonably expect that national evils will be punished by national calamities; and when the rulers of a nation or individual state, neglect to make use of the means put into their power to correct the moral evils that prevail among the inhabitants, such nation or state becomes implicated in the crime, and thus it is that "drunkenness becomes the crying sin of the nation"

In closing this address we desire to encourage individual exertion and the united co-operation of kindred associations that are formed in different parts of the country, that they may discourage, by all proper means, the unnecessary and habitual use of ardent spirits, and endeavour, by persevering and unremitted calls, to awaken the public mind to the enormity of the evil; for while the streams of intemperance are thus suffered unrestrainedly to flow, may we not have occasion to say to our rulers as the servants of Pharoah did in an afflicting time, "how long shall this [thing] be a snare unto us; knowest thou not yet that Egypt is destroyed" THE ASSOCIATION.

*Darby,* 6mo. 2d. 1823.

N. B. Printers of Newspapers favourable to the Association, are requested to give the above an insertion.

We have been requested to publish the annexed remarks, relative to a certain proceeding which has caused considerable uneasiness in the minds of many worthy friends in this city. They are extracted from the Universalist Magazine, edited by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland; and have excited much interest among those who have had an opportunity of perusing them.

### *A Novel Creed, intended for Quakers, but honorably rejected by them.*

The Essay of a creed, from which the following extracts were taken, was adopted, and printed by "the meeting of sufferings," the representatives of the body of the yearly meeting of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and copied on their minutes, which are annually read in that yearly meeting for its approbation.—But so much disapprobation was expressed with it, that the pamphlet was ordered "not to be published." Hence the work was suppressed; but this cannot make it any less true, or any more false; and as it was evidently drawn up by some of the leading members of the society, it is a proper subject for animadversion. A few copies were put into circulation, by some means or other, before the meeting; and all attempts to buy them up since, for the purpose of suppressing them, have proved ineffectual. But we will keep the reader no longer in suspence in regard to this singular production: which contains some truth; but more error; and most of all, that which conveys no definite idea whatever!

After the preamble, which contains nothing very exceptionable, and an expression of a firm belief in the scriptures, which, so far, is certainly very good, it adds:—

"But they are not and cannot be subjected to the fallen corrupt reason of man."

Now, what is meant by "fallen corrupt reason?" Is not the reason of man as good now as it ever was?—and did not God address this reason, when he said, "Come now, let us REASON together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool?" Isa. i. 18 Here God calls upon sinners, whose sins were of the deepest die, to use their reason; and on what subject can they exercise it better than in gaining a correct understanding of the scriptures? But only make mankind believe that their reason is so fallen, so depraved, that they are incapable of understanding the scriptures without supernatural aid, and you have *the hook completely in their nose*, and they can be led obsequiously at your will. It is impossible to corrupt reason, or that reason should be corrupted; for although mankind may exercise a great degree of *foolishness*, and call it *reason*, yet reason, to be reason, must act rationally; and when actions are incorrect, it is not reason that acts, but something else. If, therefore, this creed means, that the scriptures cannot be understood by the "reason of man," in his present state, it either means that which is false, or else it charges God with folly in giving man a guide, and calling upon him to exercise his reason in understanding it, when he knew that this guide was not "subject to reason!" But the creed says,

"We have always asserted our willingness that all our doctrines be tried by them, (i. e. the scriptures) and admit it as a positive maxim, that whatever any do, pretending to the spirit, which is c
trary to the scriptures, be accounted and ju
as a delusion of the Devil"

But how is a common man to know w

rines are agreeable to the scriptures or not! his reason is no guide to him: he must therefore sit in *silence*, and hear what spiritual men say on the subject, and take it for granted that what they say is true! It will be readily perceived, however, that, upon this principle, the scriptures are of no use to any, except to those who are spiritual; and if these receive direct communications from God, it seems that the scriptures might be dispensed with altogether. But the creed continues—

"We receive and believe in the testimony of the scripture simply as it stands in the text. 'There are *three* that bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word and Holy Ghost, and these three are one.'"

It is presumed that the framers of this creed were not aware that the above text, on which they have laid so much stress, and the only one which they have quoted correctly, (and the only one, except one, which they have inserted, as a quotation from scripture), is a mere spurious interpolation, which is not to be found in any Greek manuscript of the New Testament written earlier than the fifteenth century. If they had known this circumstance, they would not have attached so much importance to this text: but this is a truth, which is acknowledged by the most learned, even among the Trinitarians. It is also presumed that the makers of this creed were ignorant of the meaning of the text itself, even admitting its authority; for it no more proves that the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost are one being, than it is proved that Paul and Apollos are one being; (1 Cor. iii. 8) and any person who has the least knowledge of Greek must know this at the first sight of the text: ἓν εισι *are one:* the ἓν *one* is neuter, and therefore cannot agree with ὁ πατηρ *the Father,* neither with ὁ λογος *the Word,* both of which are masculine: but wherever we read of one God, or one Lord, in the scriptures, the numerical adjective is invariably masculine, "God εἱς εστιν *is one.*" Gal. iii. 20. Εἱς Θεος *one God,* and εἱς μεσιτης *one mediator,* &c. 1 Tim ii. 5. Εἱς κυριος *one Lord,* μια πιστις *one faith,* ἓν βαπτισμα *one baptism.* Eph. iv. 5. In this last text all three of the genders are used. The meaning of the text, therefore, let it be written by whom it may, is nothing less nor more than this, the three who bear witness in heaven are ΕΝ in testimony as it is stated, ver. 8, "these three agree εις το ἓν *in the one;* i. e. in one and the same testimony. Let the text, therefore, be thus explained, which is undoubtedly its true meaning, and it contains no more than that to which any one can subscribe without agreeing to an absurdity. But again,

"We believe in the only wise and omnipotent and everlasting God, the Creator of all things in heaven and in earth, and the preserver of all things he hath made, who is God over all blessed forever. The infinite and most wise God, who is the foundation and spring of all operations, hath wrought all things by his Eternal Word and Son; that is that Word which was in the beginning with God, was God, by whom all things were made, and without whom was not any thing made that was made."

"Eternal Word and Son." This is what is called believing "in the testimony of the scriptures simply as it stands in the text." But where do we read in the scriptures of an *eternal Son?* The idea is totally absurd! A son must be begotten and born (or else created as Adam was) before he can be a Son, and to call such a being an eternal being, is an absurdity! But the creed (after a few statements to which we do not object) continues—

——"hence he (Christ) is the only mediator between God and man, for having been with God from all eternity, being himself God, and also in time partaking of the nature of man, through him was the goodness and love of God conveyed to mankind and by him again man partaketh and receiveth his mercy."

——"having been with God from all eternity." Here the words of John, "from the beginning," which may mean the beginning of the gospel dispensation, but at most can mean no more than the beginning of creation, these creed-makers have changed into their own words, "from all eternity." But any thing that was with God "from all eternity," must be as eternal as God; yet nevertheless, it could not be *that* God with whom it (the *word*) was, and therefore, if *this* be God, as well as *that*, it makes out two Gods as clearly as two and two make four! Passing on in the creed, we notice the following—

——"God is willing to be reconciled to us and ready to remit sins that are past if we repent."

Astonishing! How can God, who changeth not, be willing to be otherwise than what he is? And how can vain man suppose that any thing which he can do may produce a reconciliation, in God? If God be willing to be reconciled, is he not equally willing to effect that which will make him so? The scriptures do not testify of any unreconciliation in the mind of God; but God "was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself," &c. 2 Cor. v. 19; not saying that he is willing to be reconciled to the world; because this would imply that he is changeable as well as man. That God forgiveth sins, on repentance, we readily admit: but if he forgiveth sin on repentance, now, as he always did, why should it be supposed that he doth this for the sake, or on the account of something else which he has received as a satisfaction in the room and stead of that punishment which the sinner is supposed to have deserved? God always did, and always will forgive the truly penitent, merely because "he delighteth in mercy." But the creed continues—

——"he (Christ) is the word of faith and a quickening spirit in us, whereby he is the immediate cause and author of our living faith in his name and power, and of the work of our salvation from sin and the bondage of corruption."

This, unless they mean to speak of Christ figuratively, meaning thereby the doctrine of Christ, is wholly unintelligible; but if this be their meaning why did they not use language more definite, and less liable to be misconstrued? One great object in having a creed, is, in having something plain and explicit, and easy to be understood, in and through which professing christians may unite in a kind of spiritual and heavenly union.

Speaking of believing unto justification, the creed says—

——"but the way to come to that faith is to receive and obey the manifestation of his divine light and grace, in the conscience, which leads men to believe and value, and not to disown and undervalue Christ as the common sacrifice and mediation. For we do affirm that to follow his holy light in the conscience, and to turn our minds, and bring all our (thoughts)* deeds and thoughts, so it is the readiest way, the only right way to have a true living sanctifying faith in Christ as he appeared in the flesh, and to discern the Lord's body and coming and suffering aright, and to receive any real benefit by him, as our only sacrifice and mediation according to the beloved disciple's emphatic testimony, 'If we walk in the light as he (God) is in the light, we have fellowship one with another and the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin.' By the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ without us, we truly repenting and believing by the mercy of God, justified from all imputation of sin and transgressions that are past, as though they never had been committed; and by the mighty work of Christ within us, the power, nature and habits of sin are destroyed; that as sin once reigned unto death, so now grace reigneth through righteousness unto eternal life by Christ Jesus our Lord. Signed on behalf of the meeting.

J. E. Clerk."

We have given the above entire, as we could not well break in upon it; the meaning, if it have any, is above our comprehension. To our understanding, faith is produced by evidence, not by obedience; and obedience may be the fruit of faith.—What is meant by the "common sacrifice?"—and what was effected by it? What is meant by "the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ *without us?*"—and what connexion hath that with "the mighty work of Christ *within us?*"—what is this mighty work? What sins have been imputed to us, more than what we have personally committed? What proportion of the mighty work here spoken of belongs to our "truly repenting and believing?"—what to the sacrifice of Christ without us?"—and what to "the mercy of God?" For it seems that, according to the above creed, all have something to do in the case; and how is any one to know or understand what is to be performed by himself, what has been done for him by Christ, or for what must he depend wholly on the mercy of God? Is it at all to be wondered at that the younger part of the society, whose minds are yet open and free to judge for themselves what is rational, were almost to an individual disposed to reject this creed? But it has taught them a good lesson, and we hope that old as well as young will profit by it. It will teach those whose minds are not fully established, not to place such implicit confidence in the supposed guidance of the spirit in their spiritual leaders, as they have heretofore done. For if they have the spirit of God to direct them, they certainly stood in the most need of it when they were framing a creed, which was designed to give a proper direction to the minds of all the society, particularly to the young people. But will any one believe that the above creed was ever dictated by the spirit of God? If so, the medium of communication was certainly an unfortunate one; for much of it either has no meaning at all, or else its meaning cannot be understood from the words used to express it. Let Friends, (a dozen of them or so, to try the experiment) undertake to answer the questions we have proposed, and let them all agree to answer them according to their understanding of the creed, and see how many, or how few, will answer them alike. And if they cannot agree themselves what it means, how could it have been any guide to others? It is doubted whether the framers of this creed, themselves, (for it is supposed there must have been more than one,) would agree in all points relative to the questions we have proposed. We congratulate the young Friends on their success in checking in the bud, an attempt, as we conceive it to be, to lord it over their faith, so as not to let them judge for themselves in matters of religion, or at least, not to be permitted to express their judgment, unless their opinion should coincide with that of their spiritual guides. It is manifest, to all who are acquainted with circumstances and facts, that this creed was designed to have a particular bearing on an individual, whose boldness and independence of mind has occasioned, of late, some considerable excitement among Friends; but the veil was too thin, and the more liberal minded discovered the fetters which were to bind down the mind, and prevent free inquiry, before the rivets were wholly fastened upon them. We sincerely hope that this will be a good lesson to all creed-makers in future. We can assure the Friends that we mean them no harm, nor even disrespect, but verily a kindness, by the liberty we have taken. We shall not name the person who loaned us the copy, but presume that he was not aware that we should make extracts from it, much less publish them; if therefore we have committed an error in this respect, it is all our own, and no fault of his."

[The Remarks, from which the above was extracted, were, no doubt, founded on one of the numerous incorrect manuscript copies of a pamphlet commonly called "the Creed," which have got abroad. The reverend gentleman appears willing to notice the subject with candour, but he had not an opportunity to inform himself of the real ground and construction of the article in question. We understand that the Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent session in this city highly approved the contents of the pamphlet and the motives that led to the desire for its adoption, and censured that portion of the Society which opposed it. Difference of opinions and sentiments, adduced from the same premises, have always existed, and probably will continue to exist, even among the wisest of men, and the best of Christians.]

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FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORDER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Among a packet of letters, recently received from London, I have found one which appears to have been written by a British officer, while on a visit in America, to his friend, Lord ———, in London. Believing it would be interesting to the public, I forward you a copy for publication.

"*Niagara, Upper Canada, North America, January* 1, 1823.

"MY LORD—When I last wrote you, I was in the city of Boston, from which I have travelled by land to the King's dominions, in the upper province of Canada, where I have taken up my residence until I shall have had a suitable opportunity, for inspecting the curiosities of this part of the country. I have already been highly delighted with several, of which I will give you a short description. The first that attracted my attention was the Great Ridge Road, extending from Genesee river to Niagara, the length of one hundred miles. This ridge is sufficiently wide for a large state road, and to furnish the inhabitants with building ground, and with good water preferable to Thames. Some imagine this to be the work of art, the remains of some antique fortification, but I should rather suppose it was formerly the bank of Lake Ontario. The next curiosity which greatly interested me, was the Falls of Niagara. Although I had frequently seen a description of this wonderful cataract, yet I could form no just conception of the immense body of water, the huge ledge over which it is pressed, the volumes of mist which continually darkens the skies like a large cloud, the variegated rainbow forming an arch of unrivalled grandeur, the quaking of the ground, and the thundering of the water, falling 160 feet; which may be distinctly heard at the distance of thirty miles. Never until now, could I bring my imagination to correspond with the majesty and sublimity of such a scene; which, although the visitor beholds with the highest pitch of admiration, he is seldom seen to smile. An awful solemnity gathers in his countenance, while his mind is fixed in deep contemplation. On the sides of the river, which separates the state of New York from the British dominions, no particular fall of ground is discovered. The fall is only in the channel of the river, across which, the ledge of rocks rises like a dam, and over this an immense weight of water pours, shooting over the space fifty feet, and visitors, who have the courage to descend the ladder, may walk under the vast columns of water, which are poured with such tremendous force, that small fish being carried down the current, are continually dashed in pieces on the unseen rock. It is evident, by the appearances on both sides of the river, that the falls formerly were as far down the river, towards Lake Ontario, as Lewiston, and that a channel, one hundred and sixty feet deep has been cut by the water through a ledge of solid rock, for the space of seven miles. The thousands of names which have been engraved by visitors for a century past, on the bank of the river at the falls, convince me, with the testimony of the oldest men in their vicinity, that the ledge of rock is gradually wearing away, and the falls are yearly becoming higher up the river. This ledge, I think, by the appearance does not extend much farther up towards Lake Erie, and when the water comes to the extremity of the rock, it may in the space of an hour cut a channel one hundred and sixty feet deep to Lake Erie, which will so suddenly drain the lake, as to inundate the lower province of the King's dominions."

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*We suspect here some error in copying; and the quoted ... scripture is mutilated. 1 John i. 7. Since writing ... we have seen another copy, in which the word ... omitted, and in which the text, 1 John i. 7, is ...rectly.

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# European Intelligence.

The London Morning Chronicle relates as a certain fact, that when the Duc d'Angouleme was about to form the Provisional Junta which he has recognised as the only lawful Spanish government, *Eguia*, who is the chief member of it produced a list of the persons who were to compose it, *in the hand writing of Ferdinand VII.*

Last year the Russian Bible Society printed 160,000 copies of the Bible. This year it will print 100 000.

Mr. Ramage, of Aberdeen, (Scotland) has finished the speculum of a new reflecting telescope, *fifty three feet* in focal length. The diameter of the large speculum is twenty inches.

Last week, two vessels sailed from Dumfries for British North America, with 75 or 80 emigrants. One ship was pursued by some sheriff's officers from Cumberland, with a writ against one of the passengers for debt. He was seized, but being a handsome young fellow, the women passengers immediately rescued him, and compelled the officers to quit the ship without him. The executors of the law, in their search for the debtor, found another man who had absconded, and left his wife and six children chargeable to the parish. Unfortunately, they had no warrant to arrest him, but the *Ladies* in this case assisting justice, compelled the villain, *vi et armis*, to quit the ship, bidding him "gang hame to his wife and bairns."—*London paper.*

*Opposition in Trade.*—There are two watchmakers in Bandon, one of whom a new-comer, has the following notice posted on his window:—

"Watch-glasses put in for 1d.—Watches cleaned for 5d.; and all other work proportionably cheap."

The other to secure his old customers from such an enticing bait, has posted a bill on his window, as follows:—

"Watch-glasses put in for a *good song*, and all other work *proportionably cheap.*"

A gentleman visited the latter shop a few days ago, sung his "good song," and got his watch-glass.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

We are truly sorry to state, that the celebrated Incledon, in consequence of having a few days since, caught a violent cold, which has settled on his lungs, lies dangerously ill at his house in Prospect-place, in this town. We are, in fact, assured, that his medical attendants entertain but little hope of his recovery.—(*Brighton Herald.*)

*From the New-York Evening Post, June* 17.

We are indebted to a friend for Spanish Gazettes to the 1st of May, brought by the arrival last Sunday, of the Spanish Letter of Marque, from Cadiz. They contain several interesting articles relating to the unholy war which has been waged against that unhappy nation. Although French troops have advanced far into that country, and ere this have probably reached Madrid, yet enough appears to show that the work is not finished. The Seville papers to the 1st of May, represented that great and energetic measures were adopting by the Spanish government in every direction, to oppose the French. The *quintas* of the different provinces were organizing themselves with the greatest activity. The wealthy inhabitants were withdrawing from the towns and cities likely to be invaded, as also the youthful part of the population. Catalonia, that was a short time since very anti-constitutional, with that peculiarity of character which distinguishes the Spanish nation, is now the greatest foe of France. The famous *Empecinado* has taken up arms again in defence of his country's rights, and has issued an enthusiastic proclamation, avowing his intention to perish in her cause. The no less noted Chaleco has also come out with the same sentiments, and likewise many others. It will be recollected that these two men are the celebrated Guerilla chieftains, who were the scourge to Napoleon's veterans.

And it also appears that the commanders of the different military districts were actively engaged is organizing their armies. Count Abisbal has made extraordinary preparations to defend Madrid, and it is stated in the Seville papers he has a brilliant corps of 12,000 men, and that he is resolved upon making a strong resistance.

The Cortes have made regulations for the corps of foreigners, that have been raised and were raising, as also for the guerrillas.

*Spanish Declaration of War.*

The following is a translation of the Declaration of War against France, received by the Letter of Marque Tarantula.

SEVILLE GAZETTE, April 26.

The King has issued the following decree:

"Whereas the Spanish territory has been invaded by the troops of the French Government without a previous declaration of War, or any of those formalities established by custom; and whereas that act of aggression cannot be considered in any other light than as a violation of the Law of Nations, and an open rupture of hostilities against Spain, it becomes my duty, therefore, to repel force by force, to defend the integrity of the states of the monarchy and chastise the audacity of its enemies: Now, after having consulted the Council of State, agreeably to the 236th article of the political constitution, I DO DECLARE WAR AGAINST FRANCE, and the same is hereby declared, and in consequence whereof I order and command the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her, both by sea and land, to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorised by the law of nations. I also direct that this my declaration of war, be published with due solemnity.

"You are hereby informed of the cause for its fulfilment, and will cause it to be printed, published and circulated. At the palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April 1823.

"THE KING

"*To Don Evariste San Miguel, Secretary of State.*"

## FEMALE FASHIONS.

*From Ackermann's Repository, for May.*

WALKING DRESS.—Cloak or mantle of levantine silk, of *flamme de ponche* color; at the bottom are four narrow satin rouleaus, and also round the hood, which is drawn with a white satin ribbon; small square standing collar. The cloak is lined with white sarcenet, and for cool mornings and chilly evenings will be found appropriate and comfortable. The dress is of English twilled sarsnet, of pale primrose color, made high; the body full, but drawn to fit the shape by several longitudinal rows, and fastens behind; the epaulette and cuff, are full, and arranged *en bouffants* by the drawings; at the bottom of the skirt is a trimming of gauze, formed into *bouffants* by perpendicular satin stripes.

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of bright Spanish green tulle, trimmed with the same material and with satin, and worn over a satin slip of the same color. The corsage is made plain, with a Farinet tucker of white tulle; the folds tastefully confined by six small rosettes of satin ribbon, equi-distant, one being placed in the centre of the bosom, another at the back, and the remainder at the front and back of the shoulders; the band is of satin, and the waist is rather short. The sleeve is moderately long, and very full, and has four satin roleaus, ornamented half way with a circlet of French folds, where the fullness of the sleeve is collected. At the bottom of the skirt is a very full trimming of tulle, in reversed plaitings, set in a frame; to the band are attached satin spikes, which extend rather more than half way.

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Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 21, 1823.

Capt. Erwin, of the ship Pennsylvania, 49 days from Rio, states that business was very dull at the time he left. About 14,000 barrels of flour on hand, which retailed at $7 to $9. The supply of grain and flour adequate to three or four months' consumption, and if further arrivals took place the price would decline. At *Buenos Ayres*, 15th April, there were 20,000 bbls. on hand, 8000 of which remained unsold. At *Lima*, 22d Feb. flour was $9, on board, nominally; 12,000 bbls. in market. The market was considered super-abundantly supplied with merchandize of all kinds, and little hard money circulating, excepting a copper coin the size of a cent, which was considered by government, and passed for a quarter of a dollar. The Emperor would open the Cortes of Brazils in great state on the 3d of May.—15,000 men had arrived from Lisbon at Bahia early in April. Lord Cochrane's squadron had not then got there—two fire ships had left Rio to join him. No business was doing at Monte Video.

WAVERLY NOVEL.—Messrs. Carey & Lea, of this city, have completed the publication of the new Waverly Novel, *Quentin Durward.* The work (says Mr. Walsh) has given us great pleasure—it appears to us every way worthy of the master genius, to which the world is already indebted for so much gratification.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes, purporting to be of the Philadelphia Bank, are now in circulation. They are so well executed that they have been taken by some of the Baltimore Banks for genuine ones. The ink of the signatures and filling up is black and glossy, and the numbers, dates, &c. well done, indeed, much better than spurious notes are generally.

Ann Carson was brought to this city, from Trenton, a few days since. She and her associates had a hearing before his honor the Mayor, on Thursday morning, for attempting to pass a quantity of counterfeit notes. The parties were all fully committed to stand their trial at the next court of Oyer and Terminer.

A Charleston paper of the 10th inst. says—"The approach of summer (for his fierce lordship has not yet made his actual appearance) has already drawn to the North a number of industrious visitors, pursuers of pleasure, of health, and of commerce, who generally spend their winter and spring in our mild southern latitude. —About *three hundred* have already taken their departure for PHILADELPHIA, New-York and Boston."

The mail stage coming from New-York to this city, was robbed between New-Brunswick and Bridgetown, a few days ago, of two large bags containing newspapers. They were secured in the boot, behind the stage, the straps of which were cut, and the bags carried off.

INSOLVENCIES.—A list of the names of *one hundred and sixty-one* persons (which we believe is not more than one half of the number who have made application) are advertised in several of the papers in this city, advising their creditors to give them a hearing before the Judges of the court of common pleas, on Monday the 30th of June, inst.

NEW ORLEANS.—By the brig Decatur arrived at this port, advices from New-Orleans to the 22d ult. have been received, which communicate the gratifying intelligence that the waters of the Mississippi had subsided, four or five feet, and no fears were entertained that further damage would be done by the flood.

The Ministers of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, met for their New-England conference, in Providence, Rhode-Island, on the 11th inst. Above *one hundred* ministers were expected to be present on the occasion.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th of April, declares that it is the intention of Lord Byron to quit the shores of Italy, and take his departure for Greece, *there to join the standard of the oppressed.*

A most distressing accident occurred on Monday afternoon in Vine-street. The son of Mr. Joseph Vanderslice, a boy of 14 years of age, having jumped on one of the fore horses of a waggon was riding rather quick, when by some unfortunate jolt or stumble the boy fell from the horse, and the wheel of the loaded waggon passed over his breast. He was bled almost instantly, was perfectly sensible, but expired in a very short time.

We are informed that the Bank of Delaware in Wilmington, subscribed $3000, and individuals in Wilmington and on the Brandywine, $22,000 to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. This makes the whole amount from that borough and its vicinity, $25,000.

It is stated that on the 25th ult. an affray took place at Matanzas between certain Spaniards who had been engaged in certain piratical expeditions, and some American captains and sailors. The latter were beat unmercifully, and obliged to retreat in their boats to the shipping. This attack, it is said, was made by the buccaneers, to retaliate the interference of Commodore Porter in their piratical welfare.

*Another Attempt at Murder!*—We learn by the Norfolk Beacon, that on Thursday night last, several negroes went to the house of Mr. Henry Culpeper, residing near Maj. Farrange's, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and having drawn him to the door by knocking at it, one of them discharged a gun at him, which fortunately, however, did no execution. Anticipating another fire from the wretches, Mr. Culpeper fell, to induce a belief that he was wounded, notwithstanding which they fired again, and put two balls through the door, but completely failed in inflicting any injury on Mr. C. The miscreants then made their escape.

### SILVER MINE.

Late accounts from Washington county, Missouri, inform (says the Lexington Gazette of 5th inst.) that a trading party was forming to visit Santa Fe in Mexico, and also to open a silver mine that was discovered last summer high up on the Arkansas river.—The quantity and richness of the mineral affords the most flattering prospect of a very extensive manufactory of silver within the limits of the United States.

### GOLD MINE.

The editor of a new paper called the 'Cheraw (S. C.) Intelligencer,' states, in his first number, that in the county of Anson, N. C. two miles from Rocky river, and about 30 miles from Cheraw, an extensive gold mine has been discovered, in excavating which twelve workmen are employed with very considerable success. "We have," he says, "conversed with a gentleman who a few days since visited this Mine; from him we learn the ore is exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its *crude* state, at 91 cents the pennyweight. While he was present, *one piece* was dug up, weighing 21 ounces, equal to $340 40 cts. One other piece had previously been found, weighing forty ounces, equal to $728. Gold is not found deeper than three and a half feet below the surface.—There is a small creek running directly through this mine, the bottom of which being covered with millions of particles of gold, glittering through the limpid stream, presents a very interesting and beautiful appearance."

RIOT.—On Wednesday morning last the prisoners in the Baltimore Penitentiary attempted to make their escape by scaling the walls. "They were" says the Patriot "resolutely met by the officers, and before order was restored, three were shot—their wounds, though severe, are not considered mortal. The ring-leaders were secured, and the rest completely put down by the police.—The cause of this rising is said to be an order of the Board of Directors for having the system of shaving carried more fully into effect."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States' ship Cyane, dated

"*St. Thomas, May* 13, 1823.

"It is with extreme regret that I have to inform you of the death of Doctor JOHN DIX, who died at Cape Mesurado, on the 18th April, after an illness of seven days. We have lost many of our officers and crew by fever, surgeon, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sail-maker, one midshipman, together with about thirty-three of the crew."

### SMALL POX IN PRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Monarchy, out of 484,523 children, born in the year 1821, 40,000 have been vaccinated. During the above period, there died of Small Pox, in all the provinces under the dominion of the King of Prussia, 1,190 persons.—Before the introduction of Vaccination, from thirty to forty thousand individuals annually died of the Small Pox.

### DIAMONDS.

It said that Professor SILLIMAN, whose scientific researches have contributed so largely to the reputation of our country, has made a most important discovery, which will form an era in science, and place his name upon the same roll with that of Franklin. It has long been known that the diamond is composed of carbon, in its pure state; but although diamonds could be converted into carbon, yet none have ever been able to convert carbon into diamond, until the recent experiments of Professor Silliman. It appears, by the last number of his Journal of Science, that, by the power of a Philosophical instrument called the *deflagrator*, invented by Professor Hare, of this city, charcoal, plumbago and anthracite, have been fused, and *transmuted into diamonds!* This is truly a most important discovery, and one of immense consequence to the character of our country.

### *News from the Coast of Africa.*

The U. S. ship Cyane, arrived at St. Thomas, which place she left last January, and proceeded to Sierra Leone, from thence to the American Colony at Mesurado, and from thence back again to St. Thomas. She arrived at Mesurado about the first of April last, when the colonists were found in a most wretched state: they had not only been attacked by the natives, by which their numbers were greatly decreased, but they were almost suffering for the want of common materials for building a shelter from the open air. It was said to be more owing to good fortune than their means of defence, that they were not all butchered by the crafty savages who surround them, their dependence against thousands being two or three small cannons, enclosed with a kind of rail fence for a breast work.

Nothing could have been more seasonable than the arrival of captain Spence. It appears this commander was not only provident enough to lay in a supply of provisions and other necessaries for them at Sierra Leone, but he supplied them with arms and ammunition, and built a strong stone castle, mounting several guns—this, when he left there, required the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence and protection, against any force that might be brought to oppose it. He also refitted the U. S. schr. Augusta, leaving her under the command of Lieut. Richard Dashiell, with instructions that will afford every assistance to the colony. His crew, after leaving the coast of Africa, became sickly; a number of them died on their passage to St. Thomas, besides several officers; but fortunately they are now convalescent, the ship being in a healthy state.

A late number of the Dublin Evening Post, says: "We have learnt from a gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the North, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighbourhood of one town, Borrosokane, thirty Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is, in some respects a Catholic State, and *Philadelphia*, are the destinations, we believe, of these and other families."

### MONUMENT TO BONAPARTE.

The ship Two Catharines, arrived at Newport, R. I. on Sunday last, 110 days from Calcutta and 41 from St. Helens, reports, that the Monument intended to be erected over the remains of Napoleon, arrived at St. Helens on the 1st of May, but the inscription was not known.

### CONSPIRACY AT MANILLA.

Intelligence has been received by the Milton, Capt. Smith, arrived at Boston, that on the 20th of December, some papers were intercepted at Manilla, which led to the discovery of a conspiracy to murder all the European officers of government in the island. Fifteen of the principal inhabitants ere taken from their beds by night, and sent on oard the Spanish ship Victoria, under a strong guard of soldiers, and all their property seized by he Governor. This caused great alarm in Manilla. Many of the merchants and others sent their most aluable property on board the ships in the harbor for security. The plan of the conspirators was to have been put in execution on the 31st of December, and they had pledged themselves to each other by a solemn oath. Every thing was quiet when Capt. S. left.

*Bonaparte alive.*—An extract says, "The letters of the Duke d'Angouleme, give the most alarming accounts of the progress of desertions. They state that two-fifths of the soldiers, those who have been four or five years in the service, have got a strange and absurd idea into their heads, *that Napoleon is alive*, and in Spain, and they are burning to join him. They call him *le Mal Mort*. Singular to say, this opinion prevails also among the peasantry; they cannot be persuaded of his death. When you speak to them of it, they laugh slily and incredulously. [If this statement of the belief of the French troops is correct, it affords the Spaniards a fine opportunity of playing off a *ruse de guerre* against their invaders by making use of the talismanic name, "NAPOLEON."]

On Tuesday one of the prisoners at the new jail in Arch-street, seized one of the county constables by the throat, twisted his neck handkerchief till he was black in the face, and kicked him several times. The constable at length got hold of his mace, knocked the convict down, and beat him very severely about the face and head. Both parties are said to be in some danger.

## Weekly Compendium.

Hunter, the great equestrian, has attracted several very crowded houses of beauty and fashion at the Circus in New-York, since his re-appearance there. He is considered the most extraordinary rider ever seen in this or probably any other country.

At Savannah (Georgia) a grocery store was entered between one and three o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. and the *iron chest* carried "clean off." The chest contained, in notes and due bills, upwards of fourteen thousand dollars; and in bank notes, specie and gold, eleven hundred and fifty-six dollars.

A letter from Valparaiso, of Feb. 21st. states that the new government was engaged in making laws and regulations more favorable to commerce and the interests of the country. Slight shocks of Earthquakes continued to be felt every day without doing much injury. The inhabitants rushed into the streets whenever they hear the rumbling noise which preceded the quakes.

A letter from Havre states that Mr. Gallatin and family will return to the United States in the Montano.

A man has been committed to prison at Augusta, Me. charged with sinking a vessel, by way of revenge for being discharged from her.

*Mobile.*—This place is stated to be remarkably healthy; but three persons had been interred in the space of thirty days, one of whom was a drowned man.

*Lightning.*—During the storm on Friday night, the 13th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Alden Spooner, of Brooklyn, L. I. was struck with lightning, which shattered the building from top to bottom, threw down the chimney, and destroyed and melted every article of glass in the house; and what is more miraculous, there were fourteen persons in the house, none of whom were in the least injured.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Belfast, Maine, on Tuesday week about 12 o'clock. A shock was also felt at Bangor and its vicinity, at a distance of more than thirty miles, about the same time. Its duration was estimated at from 20 seconds to one minute.

It having been ascertained that pistareens at the mint of the United States, are only worth seventeen cents, we understand the Banks in Baltimore receive them at 17 cents, their true value.

The President has recognized Jose Leandro Palacio, as Consul General of Colombia.

We continue (says the Harper's Ferry Press) to receive accounts of the destructive career of the fly in the wheat fields. This punctual, but unwelcome visitant, has blighted the fairest hopes of the farmer, and changed the verdure of Spring into an emblem of Famine.

By letters from Ohio, we learn, says the National Intelligencer, that John Reese, who was apprehended on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States, has, after examination before the District Judge of that State, been discharged from custody, and set at large.

Nearly 20,000 dollars have been raised by subscription for the Asylum of the Insane at Hartford. A building has been commenced, the cost of which is not to exceed 12,000 dollars.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, is spoken of as the successor of R. J. Meigs, late Post-master-general.—W. M'Lean of Ohio, has also been mentioned.

Letters from Washington mention, that the Russian Emperor has receded from the ground taken respecting the jurisdiction of the North West Coast, &c. and has very wisely revoked his famous Ukase on the subject.

Imprisonment for debt has in effect been abolished at Albany, by the Court of Common Pleas, which has extended the prison limits so as to take in nearly the whole city.

On the 2d instant, Mr. Aaron Sherwood, of Bennington, Vermont, sheared from one sheep eighteen pounds and fourteen ounces of washed wool, of a good quality and about sixteen inches in length. The sheep was four years old this season, and weighed with the fleece on, one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. This is said to be the largest fleece ever sheared in Vermont, or perhaps in the United States.

On Thursday night last, the night being extremely dark, the steam boat Potomac, was run foul of, off Smith's Point, by a sloop, which carried away nearly all her starboard machinery, the beam, the wooden work, awning, &c. and broke the cog wheel in three pieces. The damage sustained is estimated at from 1200 to 1500 dollars. None of the passengers were injured.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, dated 6th of May, at London, mentions that his health continues to improve daily.

A man named Charles Hettick, who robbed Dr. Carmichael, was, on Saturday last, sentenced to imprisonment in the New-York State Prison, for seven years.

Capt. Tilden, from Pernambuco, states, that previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived from off Bahia, that was ordered off by Lord Cochrane's squadron, consisting of seven sail—a ship also arrived the day captain T. left Pernambuco, which confirmed the above and informed that a detachment of 500 troops had embarked on board of a vessel to go down the coast and land there, to assist the Brazilians. It was generally supposed that Bahia would surrender to the Brazilians.

A passenger in the Hippomenes, informs the editor of the New-York Evening Post, that in the late engagement between the Spanish and Patriot fleets, the Spanish commander of one of the frigates shot five or six of his men for deserting their quarters during the action.

An unoccupied house took fire at York, U. C. last Tuesday week, and was consumed. The York paper says the engine which has lately been purchased for the protection of their property, proved to be in such a "wretched condition, that altho' well manned and supplied with water, it could not throw it one foot from the pipe. Indeed, they might as well have expected it to play *Robin Adair* as to have played water upon the devouring element."

The Baltimore American states, that three of the Columbian General Paez's sons have been admitted for instruction at the military school at West Point, with the permission of the President of the U. States.

The body of Mr. Fox who was supposed to have been murdered at New York has been found. All suspicions of his having been murdered are now dissipated, as there were no marks of violence on the body.

The Richmond Enquirer states that nearly all the houses, consumed in the late lamentable fire at Fredericksburg, are insured in the Mutual Assurance Office in Richmond, and that the loss to that office will not fall much short of $40,000.

AN ESCAPE.—Near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a man lately discharged his rifle in the vicinity of the road. Two ladies and a gentleman were passing at the time in a waggon, and the ball entered the waggon and passed through the bonnet of one of the ladies, close to her head.

Captain Wilcox arrived at Mobile from Boston, reports that on the 10th of May off Tortugas, he was boarded by the United States' schrs. Terrier and Ferret. The officers informed him that a schr. of Commodore Porter's squadron had captured a piratical schr. with 80 men on board off Matanzas, after a smart action in which 30 of the pirates were killed—49 of them were taken prisoners.

The Hessian Fly is extending its ravages to some parts of the state of New York.

Captain Price, of the schr. Maria, from St. Jago de Cuba, informs that the day he sailed a vessel arrived from Jamaica which stated, that *twenty* pirates out of the *twenty-eight* sent in for trial, had been executed on Friday, the 16th May. The remainder had their trial postponed.

*Robbery.*—A Mr. Begley, of Westmoreland, Pa. was robbed of about 3,000 dollars, near Stoystown, on the Pittsburg turnpike, on Tuesday night week.

On the morning of Monday of last week, the fields at Buffalo, and in the neighbourhood, were covered with frost.

CANADA.—The emigration to Canada appears to have increased this season. We find by the Quebec papers of the 10th, that up to that period 164 vessels had arrived from Europe, which had brought 3635 passengers.

### LUCKY ESCAPE.

*Charleston, S. C. June 10.*—Yesterday morning a seaman on board the brig Empress, of New York, fell from the main yard. Luckily he alighted upon her awning, and descended to the deck with as little bodily damage (save an instant of mortal fear) as Sancho Panza met in reaching terra firma after vaulting from the blanket. We presume however, that he is not desirous of trying such a highflying experiment again in a hurry.

EPIGRAMMATIC.—On the late marriage of Miss *Pistol* to Mr. *Gun*, by the Rev. Mr. *Cannon*, which we publish to-day, the National Intelligencer gives the following:

"It is to be hoped that the late union of MR. GUN to MISS PISTOL, as performed by the Rev. MR. CANNON, may not produce a *blunderbuss*.

> Could Ovid dream the like of this
> In all his metamorphoses?"
>
> "It made me think of Paddy's fun,
> To learn Miss PISTOL's made a GUN,
> But that which made me laugh the rather,
> A CANNON was her Reverend Father."

## Second Edition.

FIRE.—A frame stable and a carpenter's shop, in Kunckel street, between Callowhill and Willow street, took fire last evening, between nine and ten o'clock, and were both consumed. The carpenter's shop was occupied by Mr. John Chamberlain.

### STEAM BOAT BURNT.

Montreal papers received at New-York, announce that the elegant steam boat, De Sallaberry, was burnt on the 12th inst. When the flames were discovered they had made such progress as to be inextinguishable, and she was run on a chain of rocks. As soon as the accident was perceived by the steam boat La Prairie, then about three miles ahead, she ran down to her assistance, and, in concert with two boats despatched from the shore on the same humane errand, took off such passengers as had remained on the wreck, some of whom had taken refuge in the chains and rigging, and whose distress may be more easily imagined than described. Many, indeed, of the more adventurous jumped overboard, before the La Prarie had reached her, but it is believed that few, if any lives were lost. She then drifted with the flood tide into the middle of the river, and when last seen was burnt to the water's edge. Both boats had left Quebec about two o'clock the same morning; the De Sallaberry with about 150 passengers (principally emigrants) and a valuable cargo, all of which was lost; and the La Prairie with 120, mostly of the same description.

### Latest from Europe.

*New-York, June 20.*—The old line packet ship Canada, capt. Macy, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, having sailed on the afternoon of Sunday, the 18th ult. By this arrival, the editors of the Gazette have received London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th ult. inclusive. The Paris dates are to the 14th, and from Bayonne to the 8th. The Head Quarters of the French Army were established at Burgos on the 9th, where they were to remain till the 13th, when the army would advance to Madrid by the road of Valladolid and Lerma. Summary and extracts follow.

The King of England had been seriously indisposed, but the bulletin issued by his physicians on the 10th, states that he was free from fever and convalescent. During the severity of his attack, there were many rumors afloat on the subject, which caused a considerable depression in the funds.

The British Parliament was chiefly occupied in the discussion of local subjects. A proposition had been made on the subject of abolishing slavery.

Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons on the 9th ult. asked Mr. Canning whether the report was or was not true, that the Emperor of Russia has collected a very large army on the Vistula! Mr. Canning believed an army *had* been collected, but could not say whether it was a large one.

In reply to another question of Mr. B. Mr. Canning observed that he believed all the troops which were to have quitted Italy had already evacuated the Piedmontese and Neapolitan states—whether they had all got out of the Milanese, Mr. Canning did not know.

The report of capt. Parry having completed the North-west Passage is officially contradicted.

It was reported at Paris that a Peer of France was about to be sent to Spain on an extraordinary mission!

Seventeen French vessels, with provisions for the army in Spain, arrived at Bilboa the latter end of April.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies was closed at Paris on the 9th ult. by a proclamation from the King.

An Austrian army prepared for the worst, seems hovering on her extreme line of approximation to Western Europe, as if to decide the contest if France should require it.

A French vessel arrived at Marseilles on the 9th of May, the master of which made a deposition that the French ship Cuirassier had captured two Spanish vessels, one laden with wine, and the other with corn, having also 10,000 piastres on board; bad weather coming on, the crews and specie were taken out and the vessel sunk. This deposition caused an immediate suspension of vessels clearing out which were then ready for sea. A Spanish vessel, laden with arms and warlike stores, is stated to have been captured off Corunna.

A letter from Genoa, May 3, says—Letters from Palermo of the 3d of April, mention that on the 27th of March there was a severe shock of an earthquake on the island of Favignano, at a small distance from Trapani. A part of the ancient fortress fell, and 22 persons perished under the ruins. On the 31st there was another shock in Messina which however did no damage. It may be easily imagined what uneasiness must be felt throughout all Sicily in consequence of the shocks at the two remote Capes of Lylibeum and Pelorus.

An interesting debate has taken place in the British House of Commons, on the subject of Slavery, and petitions were pouring in from all quarters of the Kingdom, against the iniquitous traffic. The petition to Parliament from Manchester, for the abolition of the slave trade in the British colonies, contained 29,666 signatures, and was 196 feet long. The Leeds petition was signed by 9400 names. Mr. Canning was of the number of speakers in the debate above, on this subject. At the close of his speech he read certain resolutions which stated it to be expedient to effect a gradual abolition of slavery, that the House was anxious for it at the earliest period consistent with the well being of the slaves themselves, and the safety of property, &c. in the colonies. The resolutions were adopted.

### IRELAND.

The state of Ireland is such as to excite much alarm, and is every day becoming a subject of still more fearful interest. The southern counties present a scene of unaltered wretchedness. A large party of insurgents had made a regular attack upon the village of Glanasheen, county of Cork, with the intent of burning it and murdering the inhabitants. The 71st regiment arrived in time to prevent the intended act. At Killcullane a family of sixteen persons were enclosed in a house which the insurgents had set fire to in four different places. Fortunately the police arrived in time to prevent the horrid act which was intended. The present disturbances are infinitely more formidable to government than an organized rebellion would be, because, its force is harrassed to death by an invisible enemy. Appearances certainly favour the supposition that a crisis of some such nature is not far distant. An interval of torpor will next succeed, till the miserable and neglected population, again spurred on by the excess of its misery, shall rush into fresh violence and excess. The Old Times says—Instead of a limited monarch and a loyal nation, Ireland has for ages presented to us the picture of a despotic oligarchy, and a people incessantly plotting or executing schemes of bloody insurrection. The picture remains unchanged: but it seems on all sides admitted that a fresh grouping of the figures is now unavoidable. The Insurrection act, an imperfect, but we believe indispensible expedient, has been again proposed by the Irish Minister to Parliament.

### *A Guide to the Game of Draughts.*

GAME No. 13.—Whites move first.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | to | 18 | 17 | to | 13 | 26 | to | 22 | 13 | to | 9 |
| 10 | | 15 | 9 | | 14 | 4 | | 8 | 16 | | 23 |
| 25 | | 22 | 26 | | 17 | 23 | | 19 | 17 | | 13 |
| 6 | | 10 | 11 | | 15 | 14 | | 18 | | | |
| 22 | | 17 | 29 | | 25 | 30 | | 25 | Whites | | |
| 15 | | 22 | 8 | | 11 | 11* | | 16 | win. | | |

* VARIATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | to | 6 | 27 | to | 23 | 26 | to | 17 | 2 | to | 9 |
| 31 | | 26 | 20 | | 27 | 14 | | 7 | 29 | | 25 |
| 11 | | 16 | 28 | | 24 | 15 | | 29 | 19 | | 15 |
| 26 | | 23 | 27 | | 31 | 21 | | 5 | 25 | | 22 |
| 16 | | 20 | 23 | | 18 | 11 | | 16 | 9 | | 14 |
| 23 | | 14 | 5 | | 9 | 27 | | 23 | 12 | | 16 |
| 7 | | 11 | 32 | | 27 | 16 | | 20 | 15 | | 10 |
| 14 | | 7 | 31 | | 26 | 7 | | 2 | Blacks | | |
| 3 | | 10 | 17 | | 14 | 20 | | 27 | win. | | |

### PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT FLOUR, | | $7,00 |
| RYE DO. | | 3,75 |
| CORN MEAL, | | 3,00 |
| WHEAT IN GRAIN, | | 1,45 |
| RYE DO, | | 75 |
| CORN DO, | | 52 a 60 |
| OATS, | | 38 |
| SHORTS, | | 30 |
| JERSEY PORK, | Mess | 14,50 a 15,00 |
| | Prime | 12,50 |
| | Cargo | 11,00 |
| BEEF, (Philad.) | Mess | 11 a 12,00 |
| | Prime | 8 a 10,00 |
| HAMS, | | 9 a 12½ cts. |
| LARD, Jersey, | | 9 cts. |

### *MARRIED,*

On the 17th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, FRANCIS PEROT, to ELIZABETH M. daughter of Thomas Morris.

On the 17th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. HARVEY LEWIS, to ELIZABETH SELLERS, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. at Carlisle, Pa. by the Rev. B. Keller, the Rev. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK CRUISE, to Miss ANN VICTORIA WATTS GALLAUDET, daughter of P. W. Gallaudet, Esq. both late of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. James Montgomery, Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, to Miss REBECCA R. DAWES, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Delancey, Dr. ALEXANDER J. H. DUNCAN, of Charleston, S. C. to ELIZABETH E. daughter of Thomas Hale, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. LEWIS DESAUQUE, sen. to Miss CONSTANCE D'ESTERNAY, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. GEORGE COBB to Miss SARAH PATTON, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 7th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. THOMAS D. CALM, to ANN E. ZANE, all of New-Jersey.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. ISAAC GRIFFY, to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG, both of this city.

In Petersburg, Va. on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cannon, of Baltimore, Mr. *William Gustavus Gun*, to the amiable and accomplished Miss *Emily Maria Pistol*, daughter of the late Capt. John T. Pistol, of Petersburg.

### *DIED,*

On Thursday morning, of an inflammation in the breast, Mr. JEREMIAH NICHOLAS, aged 50.

On Saturday evening last, JOHN VALLANCE, Engraver, aged 53.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. ANN REDMOND, wife of Mathew Redmond.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. HANNAH ESHERICK, wife of Mr. Joseph Esherick, aged 33.

On Friday morning, Mrs. ELIZA MONROE, consort of Thomas Monroe, aged 22.

On Friday morning, Mr. ARCHIBALD MACFAYDEN.

Suddenly, yesterday morning, GEORGE ORR, aged 16, son of the late Thomas Orr, of this city.

On the 3d inst. of a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, LÆTITIA SHEPPARD, consort of Thomas R. Sheppard, of Greenwich, Cumberland county, W. N. Jersey. By her death, the circle in which she moved has lost its brightest ornament, the poor of her neighbourhood their firmest friend. In the different characters of daughter, wife, and mother, she shone pre-eminent.—Long will her memory be cherished by her affectionate, but mourning husband, relatives and friends. To know her, was to respect, esteem, and love her. But eulogy is unnecessary—those who knew her, only, can appreciate the worth of which they have been deprived.

> "When thy last breath, ere nature sunk to rest,
> Thy meek submission to thy God expressed;
> When thy last look, ere thought and feeling fled,
> A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed,
> What to thy soul its glad assurance gave,
> Its hope in death, its triumph o'er the grave?
> The sweet remembrance of *unblemished Youth*,
> The *inspiring* voice of *innocence* and *truth*!"

### *Deaths during the past week.*

| | ADULTS. | CHILD. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Philadelphia, | 19 | 31 | 50 |
| In Baltimore, | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| In New-York, | 29 | 30 | 59 |

*Baptisms and Deaths in London from Dec. 12, 1821, to Dec. 11, 1822 viz.*

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males, | 11,968 | Males, | 9,483 |
| Females, | 11,504 | Females, | 9,382 |
| Total, | 23,373 | Total, | 18,865 |

We hear, says the Palladium, that a distinguished Citizen of Boston, has entered the military service of the Constitutional Government of Portugal.

## Quentin Durward Published.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, by H. C. Carey & I. Lea, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, QUENTIN DURWARD, by the author of Waverly, Ivanhoe, Peveril of the Peak, &c. H. C. Carey & Lea, have for sale—the Pioneers—the Wilderness—Seventy Six—Logan—Bracebridge Hall—Old England—Pen Owen—Graham Hamilton—Margaret Lindsey—Peveril of the Peak—Favourite of Nature—Entail—Endless Amusement—Curiosities for the Ingenious—Major Long's Expedition, &c. &c.

june 21—tf

## NOTICE.

THE Debtors of JAMES WEBSTER'S estate, late of this city deceased, are requested to make payment; and his creditors to prove and exhibit their claims—to

William Roberts, Jr. *Adm'r.*

Philadelphia, 19th June. 1823.—4t

## MUSICAL CURIOSITY.

*LOUIS XVI. and his Queen Maria Antoinette, were remarkable for their taste in elegant furniture and the mechanic arts as well as music. Among the wonders of their palace, was a clock which celebrated in Paris, and described in the Journals of the time, as quite a prodigy of art. The clock played twenty different tunes upon an organ and piano forte, both of which instruments were enclosed within its case. The King and Queen having lost their heads, this musical curiosity was purchased by the late Governor Morris, then American Minister at Paris, and by him was brought to Philadelphia in the year* [illegible]. *It is now in John Gibb's Lottery Office, No. 4 1-2 South Third-street, and is exhibited by him freely to all those, whose lucky stars lead them to purchase tickets and shares in the Union Canal or Pennsylvania State Lotteries, from him; and as well worth the price of a share of a ticket to see and hear as an object of curiosity.*

june 21—tf

## Will Positively be Drawn on the 10th of JULY.

Only TWO WEEKS from next THURSDAY!

THE 6th class of the new series Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn on the 10th of July, and all the handsome prizes in the scheme distributed in the short space of five minutes! for which the cash can be had immediately.—Those persons who intend to adventure for a prize in this new, fair and popular mode of drawing lotteries, are respectfully invited to call at the Philadelphia Lottery Office, No. 62, Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, and supply themselves with tickets or shares to obtain some of the capital prizes, at the present price of $7, as from the increasing demand for them, it is expected they will be advanced to 8 dollars in a few days. One of the great advantages to adventurers in this lottery is, that it will be drawn and the cash paid for the prizes long before any lottery now offered to the public!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets only | $7 00 | Quarters | $1 75 |
| Halves | 3 50 | Eighths | 87½ |

*The Following is the SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $8,000 | is | $8,000 |
| 1 | do | 4,000 | is | 4,000 |
| 1 | do | 2,336 | is | 2,336 |
| 1 | do | 2,000 | is | 2,000 |
| 2 | do | 1,000 | is | 2,000 |
| 4 | do | 500 | is | 2,000 |
| 10 | do | 200 | is | 2,000 |
| 36 | do | 100 | is | 3,600 |
| 72 | do | 50 | is | 3,600 |
| 432 | do | 12 | is | 5,184 |
| 3780 | do | 6 | is | 22,680 |
| 4340 | Prizes. | | | $57,400 |
| 7140 | Blanks. | | | |
| 11480 | Tickets. | | | $57,400 |

Capital Prizes, as in former Classes, for sale at

## Pratt & Davis's

Philadelphia Lottery Office, No. 62 Chesnut st. between Second and Third street.

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

| Combination. | Register. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9, 13, 27, | No. 2391 | a prize of | $5000 |
| 3, 13, 27, | 996 | | 1000 |
| 4, 13, 30, | 1814 | | 1000 |
| 2, 13, 20, | 758 | | 400 |

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All other information given gratis. June 21—1t

## ☞ Trunk, Hat, and Bonnet Box ☜

*MANUFACTORY—New Establishment,*

No. 40, NORTH FOURTH STREET.

*TRUNK, Hat, and Bonnet Boxes of every description, made to order: a general assortment of various sizes constantly on hand. Shipping, Town and Country Merchants, Travellers, Milliners and Families, will find it their interest, to give this establishment a preference.*

*N. B.—Old Trunks Repaired, and Packing Boxes made to order, at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices.*

june 14—3t

## HYDRANTS made and repaired.

STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe.

Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND

☞ I have proved by means of a Hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND's Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. FREDERICK GRAFF,

Superintendant of the Philadelphia Water works.

3d mo. 8—tf

## Leghorn Hats.

At No. 31 S. SECOND ST. and No. 8 N. SECOND ST.

MRS KNEELAND has on hand, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys and Children's LEGHORN HATS, together with a general assortment of FANCY GOODS, which she is selling, wholesale and retail, very cheap, for Cash, or acceptances in the city.

april 26—tf

## ☞ The Subscriber respect-

*fully informs his fellow-citizens, that he has taken a permanent stand in the* [illegible] *Fish Market, in High street, the first table from Second street on the lower side, where he will endeavour to keep an assortment of good SALT FISH, which he will retail at a moderate profit—and would be very thankful to those that would favour him with their custom; as he has been worrying and toiling the number of years in utter darkness, in expectation of accumulating for the time of need, but quite the reverse; but being unfortunate in* [illegible] *as many others that had their eyesight. But still flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement, though the prospect is very dull at present, as the opposition is great. Those that would think him worthy, or favour him with their custom, when he has it not in his power to have salt fish at his stand, would please to have the goodness to call* [illegible] *STRAWBERRY STREET, five doors from Market street, on the lower side, can be supplied.*

june 14—tf JAMES CALDWELL.

## QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand.

aug 3—tf

## ALEXANDER PARKER,

Thankful for past favours, now offers on reasonable terms at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, in Prime Street, (Love Lane), between Eighth and Eleventh Streets, an extensive variety of Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering and Medical Plants, together with a great collection of Flower and Garden Seeds of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Orders, post paid, particularly attended to.

☞ A fine collection of Roses now in blow.

may 17—tf

## CARPETING, BEDDING, &c.

FOR SALE, at No. 293½ Market street, between 7th and 8th, a large quantity of first quality live pick'd Geese Feathers, Curled Hair, Moss, Patent Wool, & Cattails. Likewise, Ready made Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, and Cattail Mattrasses, Sacking Bottoms, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, &c. Also, Superfine and Common Ingrain Carpeting, large and fashionable patterns—Venetian do. suitable for Entry Rooms and Stairs, 4-4 yds. and 5-8ths. wide. The above Goods will be sold low for cash to any amount.

jan 4—6m* ELIJAH LAWS, jr.

## Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

april 6—tf

## CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKER, No. 1 6, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

oct. 5—tf

## STUMPS.

THAT very prevalent misfortune, the loss of the upper front teeth induces the subscriber to believe that the following Communication upon the subject of decayed teeth, will be found deserving of an attentive perusal.

After the mortification in the upper front teeth has progressed inwardly for a considerable time, blackness appears between them outwardly, and the teeth are very liable to break off leaving the stumps in the gums.

When a tooth is first broken off, or for about two or three years afterwards, a tooth can be fixed on its stump so firm as scarcely to be known from a natural tooth, and the pivot will answer the purpose of a plug, and prevent further decay in the stump; but if the stumps are neglected, the owner will lose the benefit of having teeth fixed in the mouth in the best way known, the way nearest to nature.

Great advantages attends fixing teeth in the mouth on stumps, they never injure adjoining teeth, and in almost every instance are fixed in without pain, and when it is necessary to give pain, the Dentist can always inform beforehand, also, whether teeth can be fixed in, so as to be of real or lasting service, or not.

When one tooth in front breaks off, the inconvenience is not very great, and the stump is often neglected, but when more than one tooth breaks the inconvenience is truly serious, and the unfortunate person is sure to lament his great and irreparable misfortune that he did not know the importance of an early application to the Dentist, as by this time the stump of the tooth first broken, has become so carious as almost to preclude the possibility of fixing a tooth firmly upon it.

The teeth Williams furnishes are very strong and serviceable and do not lose their pivots, nor their colour, nor injure the breath, and only require to be seen to be approved.

Very many persons greatly suffer with decayed stumps in the back part of the mouth, they produce a bad breath, a bad taste in the mouth, are injurious to health, and destructive to adjoining teeth. Williams extracts the most difficult stumps with great safety and with so little pain as is sure to astonish every one—and continues to perform every operation in the line of his profession on his well known moderate terms.

*Office No. 172 Vine, above Fifth street.*

B. WILLIAMS,

april 26—8t DENTIST.

## A CURIOSITY.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian Artist. It consists of a box four inches long, three wide, and two deep—of fine gold. On one end is a snuff box—on the other a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens, and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during the song. After repeating and finishing its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place. may 31—tf

## An Umbrella Lost.

A BLUE SILK UMBRELLA, having a small knot hole in the handle, and, it is believed, an A marked on it, has been lost or left at the house of an acquaintance. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the owner.

june 21. S. C. ATKINSON.

## DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung.

feb 2

# THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

### AN ENIGMA.

In days of peace, alas! long flown,
My first was happily unknown,
And now its bustle, noise and show
Serve but to mark a nation's wo.
My next is variously applied;
Sometimes it hails the happy bride,
Sometimes with sad and solemn sound
It warns the thoughtless crowds around,
Bids them the giddy mirth suspend,
And muse on their approaching end.
My whole well knows with tuneful art
To touch each fibre of the heart;
With fascination all his own,
To give to love a loftier tone:
Deeper to die the garb of wo,
Or heighten Hope's celestial glow.

### AN EPIGRAM.

Money, 'tis said, is *evil's root*,
Yet justly we may doubt it;
Who can expect *good* thriving *fruit*,
From any *stock* without it!

In the time of Richard the II. the dandies wore shoes so much turned up before that legislative interference was necessary to prevent them kicking each other's eyes out.

BON MOT.—A gentleman who had attended a political dinner, at which there was much huzzaing, but a very scanty bill of fare, being asked what sort of entertainment he had, replied—"plenty of *cheer*, but *nothing* to *eat*."

A negro man being asked how late it was by his watch, exclaimed, 'Sixty-tree minutes pass haf arter twelve—why you no keep a watch yourself?'

EULOGIUM.—Henry IV (or Quatre) is one of those few who justly deserve the name of a good king. As such he was prized by his subjects.—When the intelligence of his death reached Paris, nothing was heard but cries of "we have lost our father." And from the time of the death of the Grand Dauphin, they were accustomed to carry their tears and their complaints to the foot of his statue. It was a benevolent wish of this great man that the poorest peasant might have a fowl to put in the pot every Sunday.

ORGANIZING THE MILITIA.—A militia captain of one of the northern states, during the late war, being told that a regiment was to be organized for some special service, exclaimed—"The darned fools, they'd better stick to the drum and fife than go to the expense of buying organs."

CHARITY.—"Charity," says an old writer, "is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands.—Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the essence of virtue. A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being charitable, and may be charitable when he is not able to bestow any thing. Charity is, therefore, a habit of good will or benevolence in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it. The poor man, who has this excellent frame of mind, is no less entitled to the reward of this virtue, than the man who founds a college."

### EARLY RISING.

The difference between rising at *six* and rising at *eight*, in the course of 40 *years*, supposing a person to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,000 hours, or three years, 121 days, and 15 hours—which will afford *eight hours a day* for exactly *ten years*—which is, in fact, the same as if ten years were added to the period of our lives, in which we might command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the despatch of business. This is a result of early rising, which, besides, that it contributes so much to our general health, is deserving of serious consideration.

### APHORISMS.

Despise not the meanest of mankind—a wasp may sting a giant.

As bigotry is the mark of a little mind, and an illiberal education; the want of a decent regard for religion is the sure sign of a bad heart. To moral restraints, and the influence of religion upon the human mind, much more than to penal laws, in many cases to be easily eluded, you owe that safety and tranquility, without which life would be insupportable.

A modest man feels his own superiority—a proud man makes others feel it.

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## *P. J. DECKER*

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very generous patronage received in connection with his late partner Wm. H. Hayward, deceased, and begs leave to offer for their consideration the rich and splendid 6th class, new series lottery, to be drawn on the 10th of July, 1823, and will be concluded in five minutes, as in the former classes, and the cash paid immediately after the drawing.

N. B. Clubs or private persons will be dealt with on the most liberal terms, and all orders from the country post paid, shall be punctually attended to, and I trust with decided approbation as in the former classes.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
*TO BE DRAWN ON THE 10th JULY NEXT.*

### SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 8,000 | is | $8,000 |
| 1 | | 4,000 | | 4,000 |
| 1 | | 2,335 | | 2,336 |
| 1 | | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| 2 | | 1,000 | | 2,000 |
| 4 | | 500 | | 2,000 |
| 10 | | 200 | | 2,000 |
| 36 | | 100 | | 3,600 |
| 72 | | 50 | | 3,600 |
| 432 | | 12 | | 5,184 |
| 3780 | | 6 | | 22,680 |

4540 Prizes. $47,400
7140 Blanks.

11480 Tickets.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets | $7 00 | Quarters | $1 75 |
| Halves | 3 50 | Eighths | 87½ |

Packages embracing the forty-two numbers in halves, quarters or eighths, for sale by

## P. J. Decker,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.
June 7—tf

## CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

## Hide, Oil and Leather Store,

THE Subscriber constantly keeps on hand, a general assortment of the above articles of the best quality—together with *Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c.* all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or the usual credit—or for Leather in the rough. Country Tanners and others are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
ROBERT RICHIE.
[illegible] 22—tf

## Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

CABINET POLISHING, &c.

*THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms of the Establishment formerly occupied by Clement Lee Bready, (now by James Johnson) Coach Maker, No 197 south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also, Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.*

THOMAS & CRESS.

*N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders shall be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at the shortest notice and at moderate rates.* may 17—tf

## FURNITURE,

No. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do. single and in setts, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cattail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom.
T. NOSSITTER.
may 31—tf

## THOMAS PHILLIPS,

LADIES' Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and recommenced manufacturing in the above line, at No. 131 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House, and next door to Isaac Avery's comb manufactory, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and particularly invites his former customers to call upon him again.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
may 31—tf

## Isaac Bartram, Junior,

HAVING purchased the Stock, and taken the long established Stand of the late BENJAMIN HORNOR, No 47 *Market street, Philadelphia,* offers for sale on very reasonable terms, a choice and extensive assortment of

## HARDWARE,

All of the late importations, and laid in on the best terms for Cash. He has now on hand and intends constantly keeping, in addition to every article usual in that line, a stock of English Blister'd, Millington, and Cast Steel of the first quality and *warranted good.* Also, Real Mousehole Anvils, Vises, English Dale Co. Waggon Boxes and Sad irons, Greaves & Son's and other Cutlery in great variety, Saws and Tools of all kinds, Files of superior quality, Scythes, American Castings. Cut and Wrought Nails of all sizes, and Shovels & Spades. He has also the exclusive sale of the well known and approved OGELSBY'S SICKLES.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR informs his friends and the public that he is engaged to continue to assist in conducting the business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours to the establishment. april 12—tf

## J. CAMPBELL, Mercer & Taylor,

HAS commenced business at the South-East corner of DOCK and SECOND STREETS, where orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the most fashionable manner, at the following prices:

FOR MAKING

| | |
|---|---|
| A Tight-bodied Coat, | $5 50 |
| A Frock do. | 5 50 |
| A pair of Pantaloons, | 1 25 |
| A Vest, | 1 25 |

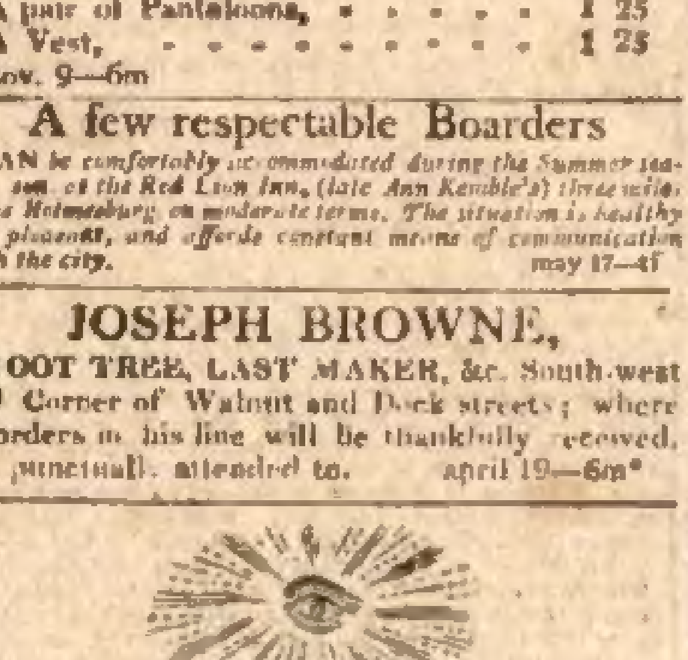
nov. 9—6m

## A few respectable Boarders

*CAN be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season, at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles above Holmesburg, on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city.* may 17—tf

## JOSEPH BROWNE,

BOOT TREE, LAST MAKER, &c. South-west Corner of Walnut and Dock streets; where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 19—6m*



J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

## Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable
Sultana
Palm
Oriental
Coconnut
} Fancy Soaps {
Rose
Violet
Benzoin
Lune
Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,
Milk Roses,
Honey Water,
Extract Roses,
Boquet Lavender,
Vegetable Essence,
Pasta de Castagna.

### BRUSHES and COMBS,

Of every description.
A fine Assortment of ROOGERS's

### *PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,*

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

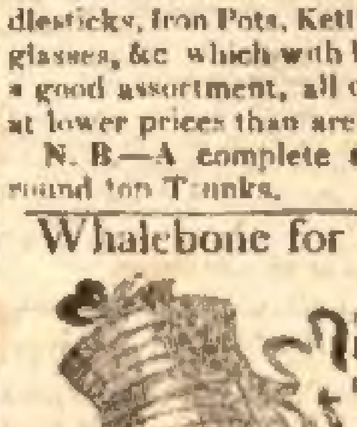
THOMAS S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.
oct. 5—tf

## Removal.—Charles K. Servoss.

HAS removed his Hardware Store from No. 3½ North Third street, to No. 60, North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Snuffer Trays, Fancy Bellows, Hearth Brushes, Patent and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking-glasses, &c which with his former stock comprise a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere.

N. B—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks. may 17—1?1

## Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,



Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices.

Also, Turning in Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch.—Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity. march 15—6m*

## J. MORTIMER, 74 south Second st.

HAS constantly on sale, at reduced prices, Blank Books, Custom House and other Books, and Stationary in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Auction Books at the lowest prices. jan 4—6m*

## SEA BATHING,

Upon TUCKER'S ISLAND, New-Jersey Shore.

THE Subscriber gratefully returns his thanks to the Public for their manifestations of friendship towards him during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he remains at this pleasant retreat, and that his arrangements are well calculated to make his boarders comfortable. His pleasure boat 'Union' will always be ready for excursions upon the Atlantic Ocean or Bay waters, and that a spring of excellent natural coloured water has recently been discovered upon the Island.

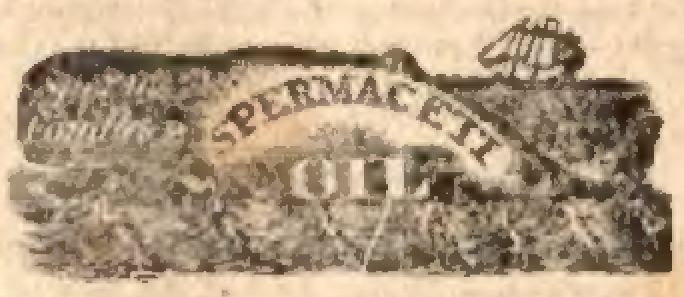
The 'Union' and 'Good Intent' Lines of 4-horse stage carriages, leave Lower Market and Arch Street Ferries for Tuckerton, four days in every week, through in a day, during the season.
JACOB WILLITS.
*Tucker's Island, June* 10, 1823 14—tf

## Piano Forte & Music Store.

*No. 3, SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.*

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal to new, by Wornum. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted instruments. june 14—tf



## Spermaceti Lamp Oil,

OF a superior quality for Burning, Oiling Wool, &c. for Sale by the Subscriber, at the following prices, viz.

*Winter Pressed Oil,* *at 75 cents per gallon.*
*Summer Strained Oil,* *60 cents* *do.*

Allowance made to those who purchase by the quantity.

This Oil, in a Lamp properly trimmed, is warranted to burn until the Lamp is exhausted, without snuffing or picking up; produces no more SMOKE than Candles; less liable to GREASE a house; safer as it respects FIRE; and one gallon of Oil is found by accurate experiment to last as long, and give an equal light with 11 lbs. Tallow Candles.

He likewise has for sale, PALE LAMP OIL prepared expressly for Glass Lamps, SPERM CANDLES, LAMPS, WICKS, GLASSES and every article connected with the use of oil. Oil may be had of the "New Bedford Lamp Oil" Waggon, at the same prices, and of the same quality as at the store.

JOSEPH RUSSELL,
june 7—tf No. 68 Chesnut street.

## DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* [illegible]

## *Green House,* [illegible] *Chesnut st.*

A generous public's patronage and favour,
Call me, once more, to make my best endeavor,
At one low bow of thanks, unfeigned, though rude:
Not framed by courtesy, but gratitude,
And here, I take the liberty to mention
A few things not unworthy of attention.
And first, ye gentlemen, officers and volunteers,
Whom duty calls to drill, "lend me your ears."
Now that the summer with its clouds of dust,
And parching sun-beams, hastens nigh, you must
Seek shelter somewhere, while you march and drill:
Now, I've a place, where snug as Mouse in Mill,
You may manœuvre coolly in the shade,
And when you tire sit down to lemonade,
Or wine, or whiskey; what, in short, you please
To drink; or eat, from pies to bread and cheese.
I should be tedious, if I tried to tell
The names of all the liquors that I sell;
A few may serve, to make the mind elastic,
I've Whiskey, Rye and Apple, all domestic,*
And genuine Irish too, and Holland fine,
And the best sorts of Europe's gen'rous wine.
Then just adjoining, Mrs. P. has store
Of Pies, and Creams and Cakes and Fruits, and more
Of all such things than I can mention, all
As good and cheap as e'er in store or stall
Have been exposed to sale. She likewise sells
Nice Jellies and rich-flavoured Cordials.
Snug parties are accommodated here,
With dinners, suppers and all kinds cheer.
Of all my patrons' wishes most observant,
I am their faithful, most obedient servant.
G. PARKINSON.

* The Domestic Liquors are superior on account of their great age.

## PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, No. 1 South Seventh street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubuc, and latterly by John Guerard) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.

P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 7—6m

## Drawing and Painting Academy.

*THE public are respectfully informed that the Morning Class of the Subscriber will commence at seven o'clock during the summer season, for the convenience of Scholars attending other Schools.*

PETER ANCORA,
may 17—tf *No. 145 Pine street, near the corner of Fifth.*

## Coaches, Carriages and Gigs.

William Cannon has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he can and will at a moment's notice, supply them with high-blow Coaches, light Travelling Carriages, highly finished, full-mounted, six spring Gigs, light running Dearborns, of the latest and most approved construction; together with Match Horses of various colours, good speed, and safe ——Skilful and careful Drivers will attend.

A *MOURNING HEARSE,* appropriately caparisoned always in readiness.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and instantly complied with, by application to him at No. 8[illegible], South Fifth Street. may 31—3m

## Bottling Establishment,

*S. W corner of Chesnut & Eighth street and [illegible] Lock street.*

*GEORGE [illegible] respectfully [illegible] to the public, that he has constantly in store a supply of Porter, Ale and Cider, of the very best quality. G. R. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends who have heretofore favoured him with their support, and solicits a continuance of their commands. Merchants and Masters of Vessels supplied on liberal terms at the shortest notice.* may 17—6m*

## TOOTH ACHE CURED,

*Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the* known applications have failed to afford relief.

### S. MILFORD, Dentist,

FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

### Milford's Tooth Powder.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache:—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.
feb. 1—6m

## Harrowgate Garden Revived.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known establishment called HARROWGATE, being a most rural and pleasant retreat as any in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He has provided himself with a stock of choice wines and other liquors, and intends to be provided with a regular supply of the delicacies of the season. Hoping by a strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage; he therefore respectfully invites his friends and the public to favour him with a call.

WILLIAM W. CLAMPFFER.

N.B. A few boarders can be handsomely accommodated, during the summer season.
april 26—3m

## A SCHOOL

*FOR the reception of Girls only, is open in the pleasant and airy room over Mr. C. Garth's Academy, S. W. corner of Noble street and the Old York Road, where every attention will be paid to the comfort and improvement of the pupils.* may 24—3m

## Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WITHINGTON, *No. 119 Chesnut street, has received an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, continues to manufacture Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, at wholesale and retail. A variety of Ornamental Hair Work.* may 3—6m

## CHARLES STEVENSON,

No. 113, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufactures retail, at wholesale prices. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges.
may 31—tf

## DYING, SCOURING, &c.

SAMUEL BURTON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c. conducts his business at No. 18 BANK STREET, between Second and Third streets, a few doors below Market street.

Piece Goods dyed or restored, finished and put up in the original style. Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned and pressed. Moreen Curtains scoured and water-marked. Leghorn Straw, and Chip Hats dyed and pressed.

N. B Black for mourning on the shortest notice. march 22—tf

## HARDWARE.

*THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances, amongst which are the following.*

*Frying Pans.*
*Shovels and Spades.*
*Trace Chains*
*Halter Chains.*
*Anvils and Vices.*
*Sad Irons.*
*Shoe Hammers.*
*Shoe Pincers.*
*Britannia Table & Tea Spoons*
*Iron do. do.*
*Spectacles, Screws.*
*Augers, Gimblets*
*Iron and Brass Wire.*
*Butt Hinges.*
*Parliament do. H. HL. do.*
*Chest and Table Brass Hinges*
*Screws of all descriptions.*
*Fine Plate & Bamburn Stock Locks.*
*Patent & Common Curry Combs*
*Dressing Combs.*
*Pocket Combs.*
*Iron & Steel Blade Squares.*
*Bolts, Fish Hooks.*
*Thimbles, Lamps*
*Thumb & Neb Latches.*
*Table and Desert Knives and Forks.*
*Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives*
*Razors and Scissors.*
*Corn's Edge Tools*
*Files of all descriptions.*
*Straw Knives. Sheep Shears.*
*Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives.*
*Palate Knives of all sizes.*
*Braces and Bitts.*
*Scotch Knives.*
*Penning Knives.*
*Commode Nobs.*
*Bed Caps, Pad Locks.*
*Scotch Spring and common Neb Locks.*
*Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.*
*Drawing Knives.*
*Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.*
*Pins in pounds.*
*Best Silver eyed and common Needles.*
*Hemming's Needles.*
*Patent Iron Tea Kettles.*
*Saucepans.*

*And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.*

ALSO,

*Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs. Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by*

DOUGHTY & BUDD,
*may 27—tf* *No. 45 Market street.*

## Returning to England.

JOHN OLDRIDGE begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on account of the great demand for the *Balm of Columbia* in Great Britain, and particular family affairs, he intends taking his departure, with his family, in a few months, from Philadelphia, and therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons, that it would be well for them to *lay in a stock* of his BALM for family use, as he does not intend to leave an Agent in the United States.

Its utility as a preventative for the falling off and restoring of hair is universally allowed and approved by thousands who have used, or seen it tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its other virtues. It is now made nearly colourless, and still retains its former virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his establishments No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at one dollar per bottle, and 50 cents for a half bottle. Good allowance to those who purchase quantities.
jan 18—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

## JOHN PAGE,

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to No. 49, Market street, where he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a good assortment of Fashionable and Plain HATS, of the first quality, on the lowest terms. All orders will be promptly attended to, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. may 3—tf

## BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

## SPRING CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season.
SILVEIRA & BROWN,
*Drapers & Tailors, No. 43, South Second street.*
may 31—tf

## Horatio L. Melchor,

HOUSE CARPENTER, has taken the Shop, No. 31 Strawberry street, lately occupied by P. S. [illegible]

N. B. A constant supply of Printers' and Bookbinders' Furniture, *Packing Boxes,* as above, at the lowest cash prices.
may 10—6m

## NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

### PASSAGE $2,50.

### Old Columbian Line for New-York,

Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day at 12 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodging early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.
JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. AGENT.
*Philad. April* 19—tf

## Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

*THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and it is in several consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

*I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.*

*Hudson, 12 mo. 29th, 1819.* JOHN W. JENKINS
*Affirmed before me this 30th December, 1819.*
JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

*To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.*

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*
*Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.*

*This is to certify that in June 1819, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819 and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.* NANCY BOURNE.
*Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.*

*These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.*

*Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSALL, and T. W. DYOTT.*
May 10—1y

## Fancy Japanned Chairs.

*DAVID LAKE, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment to No. 137, NORTH FIFTH, above Race Street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns, finished in the best stile and with good materials, as reasonable as they can be purchased in this city. All orders left with William and John West, at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.*
*June 7—tf*

## Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND *THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, Together with the mode of ascertaining their errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with actual practice, the same as at Sea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. [illegible] SOUTH FRONT STREET, six doors below South Street.—He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a navigator at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.*

**** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.* june 7—tf

## SUMMER BOARDING.

A FEW Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at Mrs. M. ANDREWS's, Mill st. Bristol, Penn. june 7—tf

## Just imported from London,

*TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of [illegible] rose wood, imitation rose wood and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several setts of said Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats stuffed with best horse hair and covered with best horse hair stuff—all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap, at WHITE'S, Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No. 214 SOUTH FRONT ST. near the Drawbridge.* june 7—tf

## PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

IN TWO VOLUMES, just received and for sale Cheap, at No. 71, MARKET, above Second St.

Peveril of the Peak, in 2 vols. price per set, $1 50
per dozen set, 9 00
Also, Select Percy Anecdotes, in 2 vols. price per volume, 25
Do. per dozen copies, of 2 vols. 4 50
And Las Casas's Journal, vols. one and two, price per volume, 37½
Do. per dozen copies of 2 vols. 6 00
june 7—tf

## Ornamental Wall Painting,

CHRISTIAN JAHNS,

*No. 210 North Eighth street, above Vine street,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues to carry on Colouring and Wall Painting in imitation of Paper in all its branches. He manufactures all his own colours, which will enable him to accommodate those who may be disposed to employ him, at one half his former prices, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. He will paint both in oil and water colours. He will also colour (if desired) over old paper, and assures the public, he can do the work in such a manner that the dampness of the walls will not deface it. He has tried the experiment and has always found it to stand the test. He has constantly on hand, all kinds of Washes for colouring Walls, with directions for using, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity, and at one half the price that has been heretofore charged.

N. B. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. may 17—tf

## To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No. 102½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to *Dye, Restore, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Crapes,* of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice. May 24—3m

## W. Willess Stratton,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to teach the various branches of an English Education, at No. 62 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. april 26—1y

## DAVID CLARK,

WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street, BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER. Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 10—tf

## FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, Oil and Colourman, *No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.* respectfully offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs; such as Logwood, Red and Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf